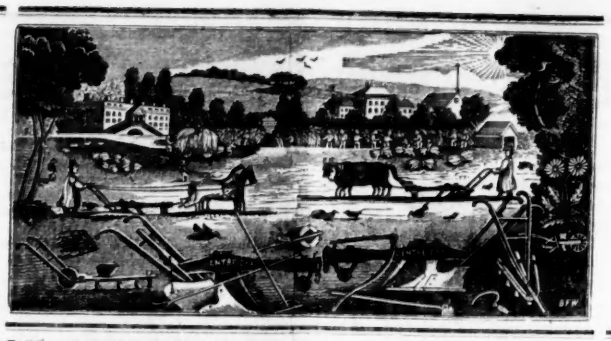
CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.



VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH READING.

The place which is now called South Reading was first settled by emigrants from Lynn, as early as the year 1639, and a grant was then obtained from the General Court, for an inland plantation four miles square. The settlement was first called Lynn Village, being within the limits of the town of Lynn. The land was purchased of the Indians for ten pounds and sixteen shillings, and the deed was signed by *Sagamore George*, his sister *Wingail*, and *Quanapowitt*. About this time, Lynn village was incorporated by the name of Reading, being five years from the time of its first settlement. The first Congregational Church in this town (being the twelfth in the Colony) was gathered in 1645, and Rev. Henry Green was ordained its first minister.

The township comprises 4,200 acres, and is about equi-distant from Boston, Cambridge, and Andover, being ten miles from each. It is well watered, and has a very beautiful pond in it that flows up near the highway. It has a handsome green called "the common," containing eight or ten acres. The village called the common, contains about twenty dwelling houses.—This is the most thickly settled part of the town. Eaton street is a Court, near this street stands South Reading Academy.

The territorial limits of this town are small, and the inhabitants have paid no great attention to agriculture. Their land is not of the first quality, but it is easily tilled, and made productive. Manufacturing is the great business of the inhabitants, and it is estimated that of the four hundred male polls in town, two hundred and fifty are engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes. In 1837 there were manufactured one hundred and seventy-five thousand pairs of shoes, valued at $142,000—value of tin ware manufactured, $24,000—value of block tin ware, $4,700—razor straps, $5,400—shoe tools, $3,000—population, 1488.

Lilley Eaton, Esq. has a manuscript history of the town of South Reading — from this it appears that in 1649 three married women were fined five shillings a piece for scolding! Is that law now in force?

The record says the majority of the Court ordered a book lately imported from England, composed by William Pynchon, of Springfield, on Redemption Justification, to be burnt in Boston, and its author fined to an account. In 1662, the town ordered that no woman, maid, nor boy, nor gal, shall sit in the South Alley and East Alley of the M. House, upon penalty of twelve pence for every day they shall sit in the Alley after the present day."—It was further ordered "that every dog that comes to the meeting after the present day, either of Lord's day or Lecture days, except it be their dogs that pays for the dog whipper, the owner of those dogs shall pay sixpence for every time they come to the meeting, that doth not pay the dog whipper." The names of twenty-six men are recorded as agreeing to pay to the dog whipper.

In 1567 "it was ordered that every dog that comes into the meeting house in time of service, shall pay sixpence for every time he comes." In 1741, it is remarked by Collins that this year there were extraordinary commotions with respect to religion. This was about the time when George Whitfield first came to preach here. Whitfield preached on the common in the open air. Mr. Hobby, the minister, went with the multitude to hear him, and afterwards remarked that he came to pick a hole in Mr. Whitfield's coat, but that he (Whitfield) picked a hole in his heart.

South Reading lies so near the market that the soil in that town should be more highly cultivated. Hay always bears a decent price in Boston, and the expense of carrying it there is inconsiderable. A farmer may afford to sell hay in all places where he can purchase manure, and a little of this article judiciously applied after having been mixed in the compost heap, will make these lands produce abundantly. South Reading lies none too far from Boston for a pleasant ride, and the roads are much more agreeable than streets paved with stones.

More trees by the road side are wanted in a town so near to the city as South Reading, and we suggest to the inhabitants the propriety of lining their side walks with some kind of trees for shade. The expense is but trifling, and the increased beauty and comfort of a country village with such ornaments, will in a short time repay the whole.

MANURES.

As soon as the harvesting is completed, we should devote a few days to increase the manure heap for the next season.—We often hear our neighbors complain that they have no materials for this purpose—that they have no peat muck or swamp mud to be mingled with other matter to increase the quantity or even to preserve the liquids that are too often wasted—but we are inclined to think there are very few who cannot procure loam for this purpose, and loam in general is as good as any thing that can be procured. Soil by the side of stone walls is better to cover over a cowyard, than any peat muck that can be procured.

And who has an old farm that has not an abundance of this material? We often see it accumulated to such a degree by the walls and fences in the field side, that these are injured by being partially buried up. We cannot plant or sow to advantage close to the fence, and if we have trees there we do not injure them by taking away some of the soil. They will grow better than if we never attempted to disturb the sod; and on most farms a vast quantity of such matter may be readily found.

PROLIFIC HOG. Mr. George Bancroft of Reading informs us he has a sow which brought him eighteen pigs at a litter in September, 1839—seventeen more in April last—and eighteen more in October last! This is multiplying faster than they do in any of the cities of the west. He had the mother from Mr. J. P. Cushing's stock at Watertown—the sire was Mr. John Leathe's of Woburn. Mr. L. obtained a premium for him at the Concord show in October.

This is the sixth litter brought by this animal, and Mr. Bancroft intends to keep her still longer—the first litter is never so likely as those that come subsequently.

PEAS are much esteemed every where, and early in the season sell at high prices. Those who wish them first should sow in autumn. Mr. Fessenden, author of the American Gardener, contended that peas sown in the fall, would be ten or fifteen days earlier than those sown as early as the ground could be prepared in the spring. If the fall is selected, the ground should be raised a little by the plough, the peas put in thick, and protected by planks, broad fence rails, or straw. In the latter part of winter, and at the opening of spring, on every pleasant day, if the sun shines, the covering should be taken off; but returned again at night or at the approach of bad weather. The greatest enemies of peas planted in the fall, are the mice and rats; but even they may be kept out by proper attention. They should not be suffered to build nests about the coverlog of peas, and all will be safe. At the approach of growing weather in the spring, the ground should be dry, and made as light as possible. [Agriculturist.

There is a traditionary prophecy among the Chinese, that they are to be conquered by white people from the west, clothed from head to foot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTTER MAKING---WASHING BUTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Editor,—As butter making is sometimes a subject of discussion in your paper, I beg leave to mention a difficulty that exists very extensively, I believe, among those who deal in butter. The city people complain, and with justice, of the great scarcity of butter that will keep good many days in warm weather. And in reply, most of the dairy women say that if they *do* work their butter an extra time, they get *no more* for it. Therefore it is time *lost*, and they will not do it. And who is there that can think very hard of them for not giving away their time and labor? For it certainly requires more *care* and *toil* to make butter that will *keep well*—than to do it only with the view of having it *taste* well, and *look* well when offered for sale. But perhaps I may be better understood by stating an example of each.

Mrs. Quickly desires to turn her *labor* as well as butter to the most profit. She therefore spends as little *time* as *possible*. In the first place she skims her milk at the most convenient time—the quickest way—cools her cream, that the butter may come hard, and as soon as it is churned, takes it from the buttermilk, and beats it a little, or as much as she can without softening it—then hastens in the salt—weighs it out and lumps it up as soon as possible—and this butter, *if expertly* done, will look and taste as *well*, if not better, *at first*, than that which is made with more trouble, and obtains as *high* a *price* in market.

Mrs. Nicely likes to have the best of butter on her own table—and wishes also to *sell* such as she would like to buy herself. Therefore, as she has learned by experience that if the cream remains too long on the milk, there is danger of *other* than *sweet flavored* butter, she is careful to skim the milk as soon certainly as the cream shows signs of beginning to turn acid—and this is the longest she allows it on any account to stand—but always prefers to take it off sweet. She is also *very careful* to separate all the milk from the cream; even though it takes much longer time to skim the milk than it otherwise would—because she has learned that much old milk left in injures the quality of the butter—after skimming, the cream must be stirred well every day until churned,—and this requires constant attention.—Having kept it cool, her first care, after straining the cream into the churn, and churning it, (if she does not *wash* it) is to bathe her hands in warm suds, then to cool them in as cold water as she can procure;—then takes her butter in small quantities, from one pound to two at a time, and moulds and beats it very hard until no buttermilk appears—she then places it in a *well scalded and cooled* bowl or pan, sprinkled with salt—and works in, very thoroughly, a sufficiency of it—this done, an inexperienced eye would certainly believe that the butter was ready to be weighed off, but not so—her butter is carried to the coldest place in her cellar, but she allows no ice to come in contact with it then. Twenty-four hours afterwards, she works her butter again, and works out six or eight ounces of buttermilk, to every ten pounds of butter; then it is ready to be weighed and lumped for market, and when all this is done, ice is applied to harden it. Now such butter brings *no more* in market than that of Mrs. Quickly—it looks no better—and it is a common maxim among dairy folks that the less you work over butter, the *better* it will *look*.

The above shows the extra trouble necessary to make butter that will remain good many days after being made. And would it not be good policy for those who want such butter, to offer a cent more on the pound for that which can be *warranted* as made in this way, than for common butter *not* so warranted? For we think if some such method were adopted, there would be plenty of *well* made butter, to the satisfaction of multitudes who are now compelled to eat bad butter that costs nearly as much as good.

As to *washing butter*, we like the plan so well after a thorough trial, both for summer and winter use, that we shall always practice it. Only it is necessary to work the butter as *much when* washed, in order to be kept good, as when not washed—and there are these advantages, besides the almost certainty of its retaining its sweetness to the last—the butter hardens after being *worked* much *sooner*, and is in a condition to lump much handsomer. As to the notion of the washing causing the butter to look *whiter*, we have compared it with our *unwashed* butter again and again, and there is no *difference*, even at first, as we have proved by comparison.

We think your recommendation, not to apply the hands to the butter, is excellent, although *we* cannot take it from the churn so *well*, except by hand; we know of some, who use a very small rake, with three or four teeth, as long and wide apart, as the common hay rake, to mix in the salt, and break it up when hard; and a broad wooden knife, shaped like the ivory book knife, to knead and press out the buttermilk, or water; and when done in this way, the butter can be worked more thoroughly and longer, than with the hand, because it does not soften so fast.

I would not be understood to suppose that the two classes of butter makers mentioned above are not equally careful to have sweet cream. The extra work is *after* the churning. My object in being thus particular in the latter case, was to shew *one way* of the many ways you speak of, to make good butter; that others better informed, might be induced to communicate their ways, and thus we could improve by trying each other's different modes of making good butter, and finding which was best. DORCAS.

P. S. It has always been the practice in our family not to put down butter *intended for* winter and spring use, until the third day after the churning; we work it the *third* time, then *weigh* and lump it, and put it in the boxes well sprinkled with salt, and it has kept good always until the last of May and June. Yesterday we prepared some in the usual way. It was washed and beaten until no liquid was visible, before being *salted*—next day following it was worked again, and some water, (I cannot say exactly how much, for I did not measure it,) separated. Yesterday, the *third working*, a middling *sized* tea-cup full separated from eleven pounds. And this butter came in the best condition.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW, &c.

PLOUGHING MATCH WITH SINGLE TEAMS.

John G. Thurston, Lancaster, *Chairman*; Jacob W. Watson, Princeton; Kittredge Hill, North Brookfield; Sullivan Thayer, Uxbridge; Silas Dudley, Mendon.

The Committee on Ploughing Match with Single Teams, make the following Report: Nineteen teams were entered in the Society's books, and eleven competed for the premium and performed the Labor as follows:

No. 12. Tyler Carpenter, Sutton—50 min.; oxen 4 years old.
No. 13. Loren Carpenter, Charlton—55 min.; oxen 3 years old.
No. 14. Reuben Carpenter, Charlton—50 min.; oxen 4 years old.
No. 15. Nathaniel Dodge, Sutton—58 min.; oxen 5 years old.
No. 16. Alonzo Dana, Oxford—55 1-2 min.; oxen age not noted.
No. 18. David Carpenter, Charlton—51 1-2 min.; oxen 3 years old.
No. 19. Leonard Wheelock, Grafton—54 min.; oxen 3 years old.
No. 20. Elbridge G. Wheelock, Millbury—57 min.; oxen 4 years old.
No. 21. William Eames, Worcester—56 1-2 min.; oxen 4 years old.
No. 23. James Leach, Westboro'—51 1-2 Min.; oxen 5 years old.
No. 25. Elijah L. Case, Grafton—60 min.; oxen 4 years old.
No. 27. George W. Rugg, Worcester—entered the Match for exhibition only, and completed his ploughing in 33 1-2 min.; oxen 6 years old.

The Committee hazard nothing in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on those who took part in this exhibition. The skill of the ploughman, who performed a double service, and the masterly workmanship displayed in turning the sod with such perfect smoothness, rendered the exhibition one of uncommon interest. The ground selected was not uniformly good, consequently some allowance was made to those who drew the most unfavorable lots.

In an exhibition like this where it may be truly said that all excelled, it was found to be a task of no ordinary magnitude to do justice in awarding the premiums.

The cow exhibited by Mr. Boyd was a very fine animal, and he is entitled to the thanks of the committee for his public spirit in offering so good an animal, without the prospect of pecuniary reward.

The Committee were highly gratified with the exhibition of Fat Cattle, believing they will compare well with all previous exhibitions, and greatly surpass many. They have awarded the first premium of $20, to Jedediah Estabrook, of Rutland, for his Yellow Ox.

The second premium, of $15, to Luke Baker, of Rutland, for his Yellow Ox.

And the third premium of $10 to Silas Dudley of Mendon, an ox tattooed under the care of Mr. Oliver B. Everett, well known in that section of the county for his skill and fidelity in this important branch of the farming interest.

The number of Milch Cows offered for premiums were seven, and one for exhibition only.

One by Matthew Connell, of Leicester, six years old.
" " Geo. Ainsworth, Worcester, three last spring.
" " Josiah Slaxton, Brookfield, seven years old.
" " William Blanchard, Charlton, seven years old.
" " Thomas B. Eaton, Worcester, four years old.
" " Daniel H. Fitch, Leicester.
" " James Leach, Southboro'.

The Cow offered for exhibition, was owned by J. P. Cushing, of Watertown, imported from England in 1836, of the Ayreshire breed, called the Venus, and deservedly so, as she was a beautiful specimen of that fine breed of cattle; and the Committee and Society are highly gratified at the interest taken in our Shows by distinguished agriculturists, in other sections of the State, and are particularly obligated to Mr. Cushing, who has made the Society a splendid donation of a Bull, of the Ayreshire breed.

The first premium of $15, was awarded to Wm. Blanchard, of Charlton, for the best Milch Cow. From the 17th to the 27th of June, she gave twenty quarts of milk per day, and made 17 lbs. of butter during that period. From the 10th to the 20th of September she gave 15 qts. of milk per day, and made 11 1-2 lbs. of butter. The cow calved on the 26th of April, and the calf was slaughtered the 9th of June,—he calf weighed 110 lbs.—the skin 5 1-2 lbs.

The second premium of $10, was awarded to Thomas B. Eaton, of Worcester.—From the 17th to the 27th June, she averaged 16 qts. of milk per day, weighing about 33 lbs. From the 10th to the 20th of September, 11 qts. of milk. Mr. Eaton states, "That since the middle of May, I have sold 1458 qts. of milk, and supplied my family, of from 8 to 10 in number, with milk and cream."

The third premium of $8, was awarded to Dana H. Fitch, of Leicester. Mr. Fitch made in three weeks in June 33 1-4 lbs. of butter from his cow, besides using 3 pts. of new milk and some cream per day. In three weeks in September he made 21 lbs. 9 oz. of butter. From the 2d of June to the present time, he has made from this cow 143 lbs. of butter.

The other cows exhibited, did not come in competition with those to whom premiums were awarded, as they had not complied with the requisitions of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
CHAS. C. P. HASTINGS, Chairman.

ON SHEEP.

Joseph Thayer, *Chairman*; H. Bancroft, T. Bottomly, I. Southgate, S. Holbrook.

The Committee on Sheep having attended to the service assigned them, submit the following Report:

The Committee do not feel justified in giving a very flattering account of the Sheep this day presented for premiums; and while they have noticed so many fine animals of other description, they cannot but regret that the veomanry of the County of Worcester should suffer this branch of husbandry to wear the appearance of neglect, while they are using great exertions to support some other branches of much less consequence to the public, and less profit to the owner. It has never been doubted but what our soil and climate are well adapted for the raising of Sheep, and we are of the opinion that if well conducted it cannot but be a profitable business to the farmer, and certainly it may be conducted with much less difficulty than many other branches of farming; we therefore hope to see those who are now engaged in this business give more attention to it, and that many more would go into it.

Your Committee, after a careful examination, having particular regard to the rules regulating premiums, have come to the conclusion, and do award the following.

JOSEPH THAYER, Chairman.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORTS.

ON WORKING OXEN.

A. H. Bullock, *Chairman*; Seth Wyman, Shrewsbury; Curtis Gale, Northborough; Samuel Woods, New Braintree; Bowman Nye, North Brookfield; J. P. Grosvenor, Paxton; Stephen Davis, Oxford.

The Committee, though a portion of them were impressed into the service at a somewhat late hour, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the result of their examination.

Sixteen Yokes of Working Oxen entered the list, one half of which came from the towns of Sutton and Charlton, and all from that portion of the county lying south of Worcester. The load drawn, by which to test the merits of the teams, consisted of 4200 pounds. The committee have found it extremely embarrassing to distribute the premiums with very nice discrimination, in consequence of the near approach to equality in most of the excellencies of the teams. Indeed, so difficult has it been to rest satisfied with any selection of the candidates for the awards, that the committee have almost been driven to decide claims among rival Oxen, as Judges sometimes adjudicate for another class of litigants, upon *distinctions without a difference*.

It was at length concluded that the several premiums be awarded as follow.

The Committee would particularly make mention of the oxen exhibited by Salmon Hathaway, of Grafton, which were quite as large as any upon the ground, and one of the premiums would have been awarded to Mr. Hathaway, had not the age of his team, (7 years,) given it a less conspicuous place in the minds of the committee, than other yokes nearly or altogether equal to this in other respects, and younger.

In the course of the examination the committee have been struck with the importance of *well mating*, and *well breaking* oxen in their youth. They believe, that among oxen, as well as in the society of those who rank higher in the scale of being, it is important to heed the admonition, *not to be unequally yoked together*; and while they regard a similarity in color as less important in the former case than in the latter, it strikes them with force that equality in size is more essential in the former than in the latter society. Being well mated, they may the more easily be well trained. Both in forward movements, and in backing, the pair may be so well taught in the way they should go, that when old they will not not swerve either to the right or to the left. To effect this, it has been suggested to the committee, by the exhibition of to-day, that much self-denial on the part of the driver, much coolness of temper, more training by motion, and less by voice, may be highly advantageous. It so apprehended that too often the driver under-rates the sagacity of the ox. It is in pursuance of that beautiful order of things, which always marks the arrangements of Divine Providence, that the qualities are apportioned among the various animals, as their uses require. The ambition of the horse is needed for his calling, the excess of it is his obstinacy. The quiet and submissive docility of the ox is wanted for his field of labor; the excess of it is his laziness, and it is this which far too frequently brings him his master, angry words and heavy blows. If the ox be respected more, will he not respect his owner more? May he not be taught more than he is, by nations—by those mystic signs which all domestic animals can read by their sagacity, and obey almost by instinct.

The Committee believe that while nothing can gainsay the authority, which declares that "the ox knoweth his master's crib," experience has shown that he, also, knoweth, will appreciate, and will recompense his owner's wants, when reasonably expressed,—his kindness, whenever received.

A. H. BULLOCK, Chairman.

ON FAT CATTLE AND MILCH COWS.

Chas. C. P. Hastings, Mendon, *Chairman*; Sidon Hastings, Sterling; Caleb Stiles, Spencer; Reuben Wheelock, Sutton; Daniel Bacon, Barre; Silas Brooks, Worcester; Ebenezer White, Charlton.

The Committee having attended to the duties assigned them, beg leave to offer the following Report:

The number of fat cattle offered for premiums were ten, viz:

By Gardner Wilson, of Leicester, one Fat Ox, weighing 2285 lbs., six years old.

By Luke Baker, of Rutland, two Fat Oxen, weighing, one 2215 lbs., seven years old.

By Jedediah Estabrook, of Rutland, two Fat Oxen, weighing, one 2195 lbs., the other 2125 lbs., seven years old.

By L. & E. L. Barnard, of Worcester, three Fat Oxen, one weighing 2580 lbs., one 2260 lbs., and one 1980; two of them eight years old, one seven years old.

By Silas Dudley, of Mendon, two Fat Oxen, one weighing 2350 lbs., the other 2100 lbs.

Also, one Fat Cow was offered for exhibition, by John Boyd, of Shrewsbury, weighing 1790 lbs. No premium is offered by the Society for fat cows.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES. In travelling through the country we most universally see Apple, Pear, Peach, and indeed all kinds of fruit trees, look sickly and feeble, only occasionally bear fruit, and with few exceptions die premature deaths. The reason of this must be bad management. It is an idle notion to think fruit trees will be good bearers and furnish finely flavored fruit, where they have no more attention than the wild growth of the forest. It must be remembered, that the largest and best apples have been produced by wise cultivation from the common sour, bitter, little crab of the woods; and in proportion as apple trees act for themselves in contending against obstructions, the fruit will deteriorate.—Orchards in old turned out poor fields will do no good. If the trees are not carefully pruned every year, it is not probable they will yield good fruit. They must also be protected from insects, to insure either fruit or long life. In a word, every orchard should be cultivated. Some may say, their "trees are so close and branchy, that they cannot plough them;" this may be, but if half the trees were cut down and the rest trimmed up, the ground well cultivated in potatoes, peas, or almost any thing, the fruit would be most abundant, much better, and the trees longer lived. Experience teaches, that swine are useful amongst fruit trees. They destroy many hurtful insects, stir and open the pores of the earth, manure the ground, and pick up such injured and falling fruit as feed hurtful vermin.

USES OF MULBERRY LEAVES. In addition to the ordinary use of Mulberry leaves for feeding silk worms, I have fed them to cattle, sheep and hogs, and they are all fond of them, and I have no hesitation in saying, they will not only keep upon them, but thrive fast. The Morus Multicaulis leaves are the kind I have tried, and I am satisfied Europeans pursue the proper plan, when they gather and cure them for their oxen in winter. [Agriculturist.

Commerce of Lake Erie. On the 23d inst. the ship Superior, Capt. Nickerson, entered Buffalo with 3000 barrels flour, 2800 bushels wheat, 220 barrels cranberries and whiskey, and 200 hides from St. Joseph. Following her came the ship Milwaukie, Capt. Dickinson, with 9000 bushels wheat, and 600 barrels of flour from Cleveland. A large number of other vessels followed

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

FRESH WATER FOR BOSTON.

We hear but little of late on the subject of bringing fresh water to the city.—The very expensive projects which have been laid before the public have cooled the zeal of the water party without the use of a drop of water.

We have a suggestion to make to the city which may prove of more value than all the surveys of all the dirty ponds within ten miles of it. We propose to have the water of the Middlesex Canal invited to run this way instead of remaining stagnant and nearly useless in its present condition. This Canal has never been worth much to the proprietors and it never will be. The Lowell Railroad is now in competition with it and can afford to transport cheaper than the boats.

As this water comes from the Merrimac river the supply will be abundant, and as it would be kept in constant motion it would be as pure as any running water in the country. If the city authorities therefore intend to procure fresh water from the country it would be well to inquire into the practicability of obtaining a right to use this canal for the purpose. This water may be brought across Charles river as easily as water from any other source.

The city will in all probability double its present numbers in less than twenty years, and before the present generation passes away it will contain two hundred thousand, and water from the country must be obtained to supply them. The right to the use of this canal should belong to the city before it is much older, then the water may be conducted into it as soon as the government may feel able to do it.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have something to add but nothing to retract from our last week's report.

Pennsylvania, by a very small majority has declared for Harrison.

Virginia, so far, runs the closest of any State, and we cannot say which party has the majority.

New York has given some twelve thousand majority for Harrison and not over eight or nine thousand majority for Governor Seward.

Georgia, so far, has given an increased majority for the Whig electoral ticket over that for state officers. Harrison's majority will be not far from 6,000.

Kentucky and Indiana. The few returns from these states show a Whig gain over the late election of state officers.

Massachusetts. This state has thrown a vote unusually large. Mr. Davis's majority will be about 15 or 16,000, and Harrison's will be greater. The Whigs have chosen their Senators in most of the counties, but in Hampden and Berkshire there is probably no choice. The Democrats have elected three Senators in Bristol, a member of Congress, Mr. Parmenter, in the Fourth District—and in the Bristol District, (Mr. Williams's,) there is no choice of member of Congress. All the other Districts have elected Whig members of Congress.

Michigan. A few returns have been seen from this State but not enough to warrant a guess as to the result.

Tennessee. Both political parties claim this State but neither of them are very positive of gaining it.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It seems now to be conceded that General Harrison, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States.

The contest has been long and arduous and both parties have made unusual exertions to elect their favorite candidates—but it is now over, and we may be allowed to attend to other business. We rejoice that a presidential election happens no oftener, and for ourselves we would be willing to elect but once in six years instead of four.

Both political parties are inclining to the opinion that one term is sufficient for one man, as in case that were the constitutional rule there could be no temptation for a president to spend any of his time in electioneering while he held that high office—he would be more likely to be solicitous for his future fame and less anxious for the popularity of the passing hour—he would be more inclined to please the nation than to flatter any particular party in it.

As a large majority of the States will be of one mind on many points it may be a good time to propose an alteration in the constitution limiting the presidential term.

THE STATES. There will now be less anxiety to hear from the remaining States than there was before the presidential question was settled, but we shall continue to give the result in each State as we receive the returns.

Virginia has in all probability chosen Van Buren electors by a small majority—all the counties have not been heard from.

Pennsylvania has given a small majority to Harrison of 264 votes.

From *Michigan* we have but few returns—they indicate that the Whigs will prevail by as large a majority as at the last election.

THE STATES.—LATER. *Delaware* has thrown her electoral vote for Harrison.

Michigan. From Buffalo we learn that enough votes have been cast for the Harrison ticket to secure his election, but the Whigs have lost ground there since the last election of state offices.

Maine. Mr. Noyes, the Whig candidate in the Hancock and Washington District is said not to be elected. Mr. Lowell, (Dem.) is elected, or there is no choice.

New York. Mr. John Van Buren is elected to Congress in the seventh District. This gives 21 Democrats to 19 Whigs from that State—in the present Congress the Whigs have 21—the Democrats 19.

☞ THE SWALLOW. We have had reports for a day or two that this steamer was lost between Albany and New York. The New York Advertiser, received yesterday, states that she met with an accident on the way, breaking her piston, but that she is not otherwise injured.

Reports were also circulated that General Tallmage's dwelling house, below Poughkeepsie, was burnt down—it proves to be one of his barns.

DAILY GAZETTE, *and General Auction Advertiser.* Mr. J. L. Homer, formerly one of the publishers of the Gazette and Centinel, has commenced a new daily in this city with this title. He sends out a very fair sheet fairly printed. We hope all Newspaper publishers will meet their due reward.

TIDES IN NEW YORK. The late high tides have done much damage in New York. Yesterday's Journal of Commerce states that the wharves on North and East rivers were overflowed, and that many cellars were completely filled.

HIGH TIDES. On Tuesday the tide rose so high as to do much damage on some of the wharves. The sun, moon, and northeast wind all conspired to give the salt water an unusual elevation.

STORMY. Ever since Sunday evening we have had rainy weather, and the earth has now become completely saturated—this soaking was much needed to replenish our streams and wells for winter.

SLOOP MARGARET. By yesterday's mails it appears that this Sloop loaded with railroad iron sunk in the Hudson river.

STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT. This vessel sailed from New York on the second instant, and put back to port on Monday last for more fuel. She encountered the north-easter, and made but about 300 miles head way in six days.

It is said that Mr. Jaudon and others who were going out in the steam ship President, on business connected with the U. S. Bank, were sadly disappointed on being obliged to return, as they cannot now by any possibility reach England in season to perfect certain arrangements which had been entered into. A great many bills, &c. will be protested, on account of the delay of this ship; and those persons in England who have friends aboard will experience the most agonizing apprehensions for their fate.

NAVAL. On Wednesday, at Norfolk, Commodore Jesse Wilkinson hoisted his broad pennant on board the U. S. frigate Macedonian, the flag-ship of the West India Squadron—and Commodore Shubrick, previously in command of the Macedonian, having assumed the command of this Navy Yard and Station, hoisted his flag on board the Delaware 54, Capt. Skinner.

U. S. DRAGOONS. A company of one hundred dragoons, under command of Major Graham, arrived at St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, 26th ult., from Pittsburgh, on their way to Fort Leavenworth.

The silver mines of Chihuahua, one of the interior departments of Mexico, are represented as very rich. At present from two to two and a half millions are obtained annually. There are six chief mining towns in the department of Chihuahua, in which there are upwards of four hundred shafts of mines; the few that are now worked employ from 12,000 to 15,000 workmen.

The more we sink into the infirmities of age, the nearer we are to immortal youth. In the next world, there is nothing but youth and spring.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. This Court convened yesterday, and a Grand Jury empannelled, whose term of office expires in March next. Mrs. Kinney's case, for the murder of her husband, by poison, we believe is the only one before the jury.—His Honor, Judge PUTNAM, delivered a short and lucid charge to the jury. His remarks applied principally to the Kinney case. He explained the law on Homicide and manslaughter, and gave some wholesome advice on the finding of bills. He said the duty of jurors had been too frequently misrepresented. A jury should not find a bill against a person for any crime, unless direct testimony should be such as should leave no doubt as to the credibility of the witnesses, or circumstantial evidence should be such as to satisfy the jury that the offence was committed, or just interferences of that nature may be drawn from the evidence. The Commonwealth is supposed to present to the jury, all the testimony in the case, and if such testimony is not sufficient to convict the individual, the jury is unwarranted in finding a bill; which would be erroneous and unjust. He stated some facts with regard to poisoning, which might have some bearing in the present case before the jury. Poisoning was considered wilful murder, inasmuch as it implied malice aforethought. Poison prepared by any person with the intention of being given to A, though by accident it may be given to B, and B dies of it, the aggressor may be held to trial for the murder of B. He quoted a case of Queen Elizabeth's time, wherein a man put poison into an apple, which he intended to be eaten by his wife, whom he wished to rid himself of; but by accident the apple was given to his child by the mother—the child ate the apple and died. The father was convicted of the murder of the child, while the mother, being supposed not to know the contents of the apple, was adjudged innocent. [Times.

EXTREME HIGH TIDES. The strong North Easterly winds we have had for a few days back, caused the tides to rise yesterday, to an almost unprecedented height. At the time of high water the wharfs and streets in the lower part of the city, were completely overflowed. India, and Commercial streets, and the streets in the vicinity of the market, Faneuil Hall, up as far as Dock Square completely inundated. The cellars under the market, occupied by the hucksters, were overflowed with water to the height of two or three feet, and potatoes, cabbages, cranberries, turnips, apples, and other fruit and vegetables were placed on an equality, floating about on the surface of the water in one heterogeneous mass. Considerable damage was done to the merchants on the different wharfs, particularly Long Wharf. The water sweeping over the dockings, washed off barrels containing various kinds of produce, also timbers, dye wood, etc. Those keeping salt stores were much injured by the water running in, and dissolving and damaging large quantities of salt, which had been stored up in bulk. Old inhabitants that have resided on the wharfs for many years, say that the tides have not been known to rise so high before for 30 years. The hand cartmen on India street, improved their time while the flood lasted, and some made small fortunes by conveying people across the street, from the walk to the platform for fourpence per head. [Times.

FROM FLORIDA. We copy from the Apalachicola Advertiser of the 24th ult., the following paragraph. It has been long suspected that there was white men connected with the Indian operations in Florida, and this seems to be the first clue to their discovery.

There is a rumor here, for the truth of which we do not vouch, that two or three, or one or two white persons have been arrested at Tallahassee, on suspicion of being connected with the Indians. The name of one is said to be Johnson Cook, a man well known to many of our citizens, who was endeavoring to purchase a keg of gunpowder. This man resided with the Indians previous to the commencement of hostilities, and is supposed to have been with them ever since. He speaks Indian fluently, and adopted their mode of life from choice. When taken, he is said to have displayed indications of having been recently painted, after the manner of the savages. We hope this is true, and if so, that every inducement will be held out, to elicit information concerning the lurking places of the enemy.

A CARGO OF FELONS. The good people of Mobile were in a state of considerable alarm at the latest accounts, (29th ult.) By documents received by the Collector of that port, it appears that on the 12th September last a man calling himself Randolph Littlejohn purchased certain slaves, who had been condemned to death for offences against the laws of Virginia, and subsequently reprieved by the Governor for sale and transportation beyond the limits of the United States, giving bond to the penalty of $27,000, being $1000 for each slave, conditioned for the transportation of all and every of the said slaves beyond the limits aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws of Virginia. To this bond, a man calling himself William H. Williams is the security, and the Governor has received information since the purchase, which justifies the belief not only that Williams was the real purchaser, but that an attempt will be made to sell the slaves so purchased either at New Orleans or Mobile. The brig Uncas, Nathaniel Bouthe, or Bouche, master, sailed from the port of Alexandria on the 10th ult., carrying about seventy slaves, some of them the property of Williams, and including the purchases, before mentioned, under the penalty of $1000 each, unless transported beyond the limits of the United States.

On twenty railroads in England, within eight months, the shares have increased in value eight millions of pounds.

ACCIDENTS, &C.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. *Six Lives Lost.* By a slip from the Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser, dated the 28th ult. we have the following particulars of another steamboat disaster:

The steamboat Siren, Captain Field, brings intelligence of the loss of the Le Roy, Washington Smith, master, and reports the melancholy news that six persons were killed, and several dangerously scalded, burnt, or otherwise wounded.—The accident occurred on Sunday last, about 2 o'clock, P. M., opposite Blount's Town, on this river.

The Le Roy was employed on the Brunswick Line, in the conveyance of the mail, and passengers, between Chattahoochee and Iola, and on her last trip was coming from the first named place. She is represented to have been an old boat, but was not considered unsafe. It appears that first her boilers exploded, and afterward she caught fire and burned down to the water's edge. The wreck now lies opposite Blount's Town, to which place the wounded were conveyed.

Among the passengers was Mr. Willis Alston, and we believe he was the only one who escaped unhurt. He is reported to have stated, that before leaving Chattahoochee, he observed something about the boat which created a feeling of insecurity. Thus impelled, he kept as near the stern of the boat as possible, that being the safest place. On hearing the explosion, he immediately jumped into the yawl boat, and thus made his escape while the vessel was on fire.

The killed are reported to be Daniel Rowlett, passenger; Washington Smith, master; John Ashton, engineer; Pressly Hicks, fireman; John Waller, do; Henry Carter, a free mulatto steward.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE. Our correspondent of the Barnstable Patriot, in a slip dated 6th inst., gives the following:

"About one o'clock yesterday P. M., a schooner was seen in the Bay, opposite this harbor, with a small piece of foresail set, standing to the eastward,—about one hour after she was seen to capsize, as was thought in attempting to wear round. She partially righted again, when her mainmast was gone, and four men were seen clinging to her rail for about another hour, when they were all washed off.

The vessel came on shore back of Sandy Neck about a mile from Beach Point Light, and proved to be the schooner Rodney, of Boston, Libby, master, bound from Belfast to Boston, with a cargo of leather, potatoes and spars. There is a large quantity of leather, which the people upon the beach are getting out to-day and saving. When the vessel first struck the shore her foremast also went overboard and she beat up, as the tide came, a complete wreck. The bodies of the crew have not yet drifted ashore. There was, and still is, a tremendous sea running, which made it utterly impossible to render them the least aid from the shore.

She was owned, as appears by the papers, which were saved, by David Goddard and others of Boston."

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE. As Gen. Harrison was riding over his farm a short time since, he crossed the Tunnel of the Whitewater Canal, which to all appearances was as smooth and firm as any other part of the field. Suddenly he felt his horse sinking under him, when he, although in the act of falling, sprang from his horse and alighted on firm ground—his horse sunk 15 or 20 feet, but the General escaped without the slightest injury.

There is at Topliff's reading room a fragment of a vessel, (a piece of the stern moulding) apparently American, which was picked up on the shore of Pico, one of the Western Islands, in July last. The inner side of the moulding is charred, and the vessel to which it once belonged was evidently burnt at sea. The carving on the moulding represents a deer or similar animal in a reclining posture.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. In August last, H. M. S. Lily, while cruising in the Mozambique channel, fell in with a slaver and drove her ashore. Of her cargo, consisting of 550 negroes, 200 were drowned, and the remainder were taken on board the Lily, and conveyed to Maritius.

Choked to Death. A man named Geo Watts, an inmate of the Alm house at Bellevue, was choked to death, on Friday, by a piece of bread lodging in his windpipe, which it was found impossible to extricate till the poor fellow had ceased to exist.

As the officers at West point were practising riding a few days since, Lieut. S. J. Bransford was thrown from his horse, and so badly injured, that he died in a few hours.

COMMERCIAL. The stock of Cotton on hand at New Orleans, 28th October, was about 70,000 bales, against 50,000 at the same time last year. The weather continues cool, and favorable to out-door business; but all classes of the people were so much engaged in politics, that little or no business was transacted. Freights were rather dull—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-8d; Havre, 1¼c.

The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle of Saturday says—"The political strife being now nearly over, business begins to resume its wonted activity. The transactions in Stocks were quite brisk yesterday, though at no advance from former rates."

NEW RAILROAD. The Central Railroad of Georgia is advancing rapidly towards completion. One hundred and twenty-two miles are now in use, and on the section between the finished line and the Oconee, the superstructure will soon be laid down. The last 48 miles are now ready for gradation. The road commences at Savannah, and will terminate at Macon—a line of exactly 190¾ miles.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SERVED RIGHT. An apprentice boy in Baltimore received a severe castigation from his master a few days since, for using indecent language to a young lady, an inmate in the family. He prosecuted his employer, and all the satisfaction he obtained was a severe reprimand from the court for his gross behavior.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT! By the Richmond Star we learn that Mrs. Squibb's "Patent Yeast Powders" are working wonders.—A Yankee pedlar, who had two boxes only of it left, accidentally fell into the Ohio river, the other day, and the powders getting into the water, the river began to *rise* immediately.

MOBILE. One hundred and nine new buildings, exclusive of out-houses, have been erected in Mobile within the last twelve months. Without the fire limits, there has probably been an equal number of buildings erected during the same period; these are, however, generally frame dwelling house.

COTTON. Five hundred bales middling fair changed hands at New Orleans on the 22d ult. at 8¾ per lb. Holders were rather more firm than they were the previous week. About twenty-five hundred bales changed hands on the 21st, and two thousand bales were sold on the 20th—principally for the English market.

FIRE IN WORCESTER. On Saturday night last, a fire broke out not long before 12 o'clock in the store of Edwards, Hatch & Co., Washington Square, east of the Canal Bridge, and upon the Basin. The flames extended to the stores adjoining, and the whole wooden portion of the structure was destroyed.

VOLUNTARY CONFINEMENT. On Saturday, a man by the name of Scudder applied to Alderman Erety, of Philadelphia, for a commitment, stating that he had no work, would not steal, and would not think of begging. The Alderman filled up a commitment to the person for 30 days, and away went Scudder.

A DESPERATE RUFFIAN. On Wednesday last at Fort Lee, Bergen county, N. Y. a man by the name of Goldsmith was arrested for stabbing three men, one dangerously, the others slightly. We also understand a highly respectable judge of the county was dangerously assaulted.

DR. LARDNER. The London Sun of October 12, says, the gallant Doctor embarked for the United States in company with his fair companion, and that it was his intention to deliver lectures on morals, &c. A good subject for the Doctor.

In New Orleans on Saturday the 24th ult. a marriage took place at the St. Louis Cathedral which excited much attention. The bride was beautiful, worth nearly 200,000, and entirely fashionable. The bridegroom is a Creole and a gentleman of high merit.

CENSUS. The census of the City of New York has just been completed, which places the population at 313,629. In 1835 it was 270,089. Deaf and dumb 269; blind 141, lunatics 191.

A MYSTERY. A Western editor, living way off in Illinois, somewhere, says that marriages begin to be brisk always when frost time comes. He makes no attempt to solve the mystery.

Cold. The St. Louis Gazette of Oct. 26th says the cold has been unusually severe for several days past. To-day at 11 the thermometer was at 35. Thick ice forms every night.

My muse, says a lively dramatic writer, of the age of Queen Anne, produces me a play every year, and my wife a child, but I find the latter much more disposed to live than the former.

Granted. The request of Dr. Conneau, physician to Louis Napoleon, to be imprisoned in the citadel of Ham with the Prince, has been complied with.

A bad Smell. A man by the name of John Smell, was caught picking a pocket in Baltimore last week—arrested and sent to prison.

A lawyer cornered. A young lawyer named Payson, has been committed to prison in New York, for defrauding a client.

A negro died at New York on Friday, 111 years of age. He was very active, and on Thursday walked down town with as much vigor as a man of middle age.

John W. Sasseau, a deputy Postmaster at Morristown, Tenn., has been arrested for robbing money from letters, as they passed through his office.

A Parisian editress is putting forth strictures at the present moment, in which she undertakes to prove that "the institution of marriage is a social puerility!"

'How beautiful,' said a lady, 'the face of nature looks after a shower!'

'Yes, madam; and so would yours after undergoing a similar process.'

The total number of bankruptcies in England and Wales in the last year was 1083, being an excess over the previous year of 240.

The Governor of New York has appointed Thursday, the 17th of December next, for a day of Thanksgiving and prayer in that State.

Glorious Victory. An epithet applied to the biggest lie in the columns of a political newspaper.

Exchanges. Very rapid about these days among the betters on election returns.

The flouring mills of Vail & Hayner at Troy, N. Y. with 30,000 bushels of wheat, have been burnt down. Loss $25,000.

The census of Baltimore shows that city to contain 101,490 inhabitants, being 20,-865 more than there were in 1830.

The Louisville Journal says there is a man, somewhere in Indiana, so mean that his shadow wont follow him.

It is said that Governor Morton is to be put up for Congress in the 10th District, in place of Hon. Henry Williams.

THE STEAM FRIGATE AT OUR NAVY YARD. The United States Gazette has an interesting article in relation to the steam frigate now being built at our Navy Yard. The workmen are at present engaged in planking the upper deck, and the whole vessel is in such a state of forwardness that, were the engines ready she could be launched in two months.—She will be rigged in the same manner as a ship, and will require as her complement two hundred men. Her ordnance will consist of forty-two pounders and two bombs to throw ten inch shells, and, when in full sailing order, her burthen will be 1,700 tons. Her weight is estimated at 500 tons. She is nearly as long as the steam-ship President, and one foot wider. In her hold is constructed a repository capable of containing 800 tons of anthracite coal, by which the engines are to be worked. Her length, from the counter to nightheads, is 228 feet 8 inches; extreme length to figure head, 224 feet; extreme breadth, 40 feet; depth in hold, 23 feet inches. She will be ready for caulking in a few days. Taken as a whole, the vessel is a splendid specimen of the skill of our artisans. [Philadelphia Courier.

MURDER. William Hope, an old farmer, was murdered in the vicinity of Philadelphia early on Saturday. The deceased was found early on Saturday morning in his own farm-yard quite dead, with two large gashes on his forehead, and one severe wound in the occiput; under the head of the murdered man were found two large axes covered with blood, which had no doubt been used in the perpetration of the bloody deed. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and an old bachelor. It was always reported in the neighborhood in which the old man lived, that he was very wealthy, and always carried a great deal of money about him, and this, no doubt, was the temptation which caused his death. The pockets of the deceased had been emptied of their contents, and his watch was missing. He was in the habit of going to market every Saturday and it is supposed that he had just left his house for that purpose, when he was attached by the villians who murdered him. [Gazette.

It is rumored that during the election at Lockport, a row took place, of such a serious nature as to call for the militia, who fired upon the rioters, and three Irishmen were shot dead. [Buffalo Times.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

50	Shares	Boston and Worcester Railroad, 6¼ a 7 per cent advance.
2	"	Boston and Lowell Railroad, 15 per c[illegible]
15	"	Eastern Railroad, 99¼ per share.
1	"	Boston and Portland Railroad, $74½ p[illegible]
1	"	Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 3[illegible] cent advance.
1	"	Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company[illegible] cent.
27	"	Globe Bank, 3 per cent advance.
15	"	Union Bank, 3 per cent advance.
5	"	Boston Bank, $53¼ for $50.
10	"	Merchants' Bank, 2¼ per ct. adv.
5	"	Shawmut Bank, 90 per share.
44	"	Oriental Bank, $21 per share.
50	"	Ocean Insurance Company, $50 per [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At Framingham, on Tuesday, the third instant, by [illegible] Charles Train, Mr. Charles M. Briggs, of this city, to Miss Mary Ann Ballard, of Framingham. An excellent match, if we may judge by the wedding cake, a nice piece of which was sent us.

Also on the fifth instant by Rev. Mr. Hunt[illegible] Mr. Charles E. Horne, to Miss Ellen O. Te[illegible] daughter of E. Temple, Esq. all of Framingham. [illegible] acknowledge the receipt of another fine piece of wedding cake!—Who would not be an editor? We [illegible] all the pretty girls in the country will be married [illegible] send us notice in good season.

In Worcester, Oct. 28, by Rev. Mr. Sweetser, Alfred Allen, to Miss Elizabeth Bullard.

In this city, Mr. Henry Learned, of Cambridge, to Miss Catharine Lopez, of this city; Mr. Jacob [illegible] Brown, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth Pelham; Mr. A[illegible] ton, Jr. of Roxbury, to Miss S. A. Winsor, [illegible] of Joseph Winsor, Esq.

In this city, Mr. Aaron Leman to Miss [illegible] Richardson; Dr. Edward Wm. Holmes, of Ch[illegible] S. C. to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of [illegible] Chas. Thacher, Esq. of this city.

In Washington, Vt. by Rev. Nathaniel Rob[illegible] F. D. Spokesheld to Miss Henrietta Craft, all of [illegible] city.

DEATHS.

In Cambridgeport, 8th inst. widow *Hannah C*[illegible] berlin, of Alton, N. H. 67.

Lost overboard from sch. Savannah, on the p[illegible] hence for Savannah, 26th ult. Mr. Anson Stacy, [illegible] man, of Marblehead.

In Braintree, 9th inst. of croup, Albert Lewis, [illegible] of Mr. Alexander Bowditch, 5 yrs 2 mos.

In Lexington, 1st inst. Mrs. Louisa L. wife of Benjamin C. Babbitt, of South Boston, 28.

In Weston, 9th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Nathan [illegible] gar, 60.

In Pembroke, Me. Sept. 30, Jacob Dunbar, [illegible] native of Hingham, Mass. and a revolutionary pensioner.

In New Orleans, 28th ult. after an illness of [illegible] days, of congestive fever, Mr. Harlow Hooker, a[illegible] 45, a native of Massachusetts.

In Sept. last, on his passage from Mobile to Philadelphia, on board brig Will, Mr. Albert Eastman [illegible] said he belonged to New Hampshire.

In Charlestown, 3d inst. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Alfred Allen, 47; 5th inst. at the Insane Hospital, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Isaac Small, 2[illegible], of Pr[illegible] incetown, and daughter of the late Charles [illegible] Esq. 36.

In Plymouth, 27th ult. Capt. Ezra Harlow, 68, [illegible] was found dead in the woods. The cause of his [illegible] is supposed to have been a fit of apoplexy.

In Philadelphia, 2d inst. Mr. Alman Allen, 34, [illegible] erly of Princeton, Mass.

In Worcester, Oct. 30, Carius E., son of Mr. M[illegible] tin Wilder, 16.

In Rockford, Ill., Sept. 20, of billious fever, [illegible] Rebecca B., wife of Capt. Luther Burnett, Jr., of [illegible] town, 48.

In West Boylston, Nov. 3, Angeline B., youngest daughter of David C. Murdock, 1 year; Nov. 6, [illegible] Aaron Goodale, 61.

In Charlton, Oct. 22, Mr. John Meram, 72.

In Dudley, Sept. 29, Josiah Thompson, only child of Thompson Shed, 3½ yrs.

In Fitchburg, Nov. 1, Harriet Atwood, daughter of Ebenezer Ball, 4 years.

Your child is gone! sweetly she sleeps in death,
Be hushed your grief, be calm each heaving breath,
She's gone on rapturous wings of ceaseless love,
To join the song of infant choirs above.

In Leominster, Oct. 26, while on a visit to her father, Mrs. Elizabeth Marion R., wife of Mr. A[illegible] Sizer, of Saybrook, Ct., and only child of Col. [illegible] Joslin, 26.

In Winchendon, Oct. 11, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. John Woodbury.

In Deering, N. H. Aug. 8, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Hiram Smith, and daughter of Mr. James White; Oct. 10, her infant child.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending November 7, 37. Males, 20; Females [illegible] Stillborn, 2. Of consumption, 4, typhus fever, [illegible] dysentery, 1, lung fever, 2, hooping cough, 3, childbed, 1, drowned, 1, delirium, 1, paralysis, 1, croup, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 1, inflammation of the [illegible] 1, canker, 1, dropsy on the brain, 2, intemperance [illegible] cholera infantum, 1, brain fever, 1, fits, 1, apoplexy, [illegible] dropsy in the head, 1, infantile, 5.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, November 14.

Coals—There has been a gradual improvement in prices for English Coals, and the late importations of Cannel have been taken by dealers at about $12 per chaldron. Of the import of Newcastle this week, 100 chaldrons have been sold at $10 per chaldron. Sydney continues dull; a few sales have been made at $6¾ a $7 per chaldron, cash and on time; and by auction, $5 25 do cash.

Coffee—The market is without any material alteration on last week's prices; stock of most kinds small, and prime descriptions have been more sought for Southern shipment. The sales comprise about 700 bags St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c; Java, common, 12½c; an entire lot of 732 bags Porto Cabello pale at 10½c, 6 mos; a parcel superior do, for a Southern market, at 11½c per lb. 6 mos cr.

Fish—Owing to bad weather this week, but little has been done in packing fish; prices remain firm, and have rather an upward tendency. Bay, 2 17 a 2 25; Pollock, 2 50 a 2 58; Shore, 2 31 a 2 42; Haddock, 1 25 a 1 33, and Hake, 1 33 a 1 37 per qtl. The quantity of Mackerel packed off this week has been small, and mostly taken at $13 a 13 50 for No. 1, and $11 a 11 50 for No. 2; some stored lots of the latter have been taken on speculation, at $11½ a 12 per bbl. Several parcels of Digby Herring 94 a 96c, and scaled 55 a 60c per box.

Hides—The import of Rio Grande, per brig Delaware, 1430 Hides, sold on landing at 17c per lb, cash. The entire importation at Salem, we understand, has been sold at same price. An import of Porto Cabello, 13½ a 14c; 500 St. Domingo, 13½c; 2000 Pernambuco, as ex-direct importation, 12¾ a 13c, 4 and 6 mos; 381 South American Seal Skins, by auction, 40 a 45c per piece.

Hops—A few parcels have reached the market since the last report, and are mostly held above the views of dealers. Some sales by growers have been made at 34 a 35c; and a parcel of 5000 lbs was taken to-day at the former price, and sales by dealers at 38c—some parcels are held at 40c per lb. The stock is now for the most part in second hands, and prices gradually acquiring more firmness. At no period for the last ten years has the stock been so low at this season of the year as it is at this time.

Iron—The most important operation, is a cargo of Swedes, good assortment, 320 tons of which was sold to manufacturers, at $86 per ton, 6 mos.

Molasses—There have been no sales of any importance during the past week—distillers are not inclined to operate to any great extent at present asking prices, and would probably clear the market at 19c. A few small lots of Cuba tart have been sold at 20 a 20½c per gal, and Matanzas, sweet, 23c per gal; 20 hhds Porto Rico, by auction, 28 a 30c, and 20 do Havana, distilling, at 19 a 19½c cash.

Provisions—The market presents no movement of much interest, and for most articles former prices are continued.

Salt—A cargo Cadiz arrived this week has been sold at 2 06¼ per hhd, 9 mos, and Turks Island, 2 62½ do; a sale St. Ubes, 1 87½, 6 mos cr.

Sugar—The sales this week to Southern refiners have been about 1500 boxes Cuba brown, and 800 a 900 do for home trade, at from 7½ a 8½c per lb, 6 mos; 100 boxes white, 10½c; 50 do do, 10½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Tea—Market continues firm with a steady demand from the trade.

Wool—There has been a fair demand for fleece and pulled during the week; sales of both descriptions have been made at former prices. A lot of Bengasi has been sold at 8c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, November 14. Flour—The long continuance of easterly winds have prevented the expected arrivals, dealers have been enabled to run off their stocks pretty freely for the last two or three days, and the state of the market exhibits a shade improvement on the last reported prices, the closing rates to-day being about ⅛c higher. A brisk demand for the article is anticipated for the coming fortnight, and should arrivals during that period not be large, the stock at present being unusually small for the season, prices will be fully sustained, and may go higher. Sales of Genesee have been made from vessels at 5 31¼ a 5 37½, and some fancy brands taken, to arrive, at same price.

Grain—The market continues depressed, and few sales have been made during the week. Those at the North are Pennsylvania round, 60½ a 61c; yellow flat, 60c for prime mealing, and fair do 56c; some parcels of ordinary have been taken at 55c; white, 53c; a cargo Southern Oats, 31½c, and Northern Rye, 65 a 67c per bushel; a sale of 21 casks white Beans, by auction, at 1 a 1 75 per bushel, cash.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. Flour—Georgetown sold for export at 5 25; Howard St. is held at 5 31¼ a 5 37½. Grain—8000 bushels fair to good Ohio wheat sold in different parcels at 98c a 1 02 cash; Northern Rye 65c delivered; Oats, Northern, by the cargo at 42c, small lots at 43c, Corn is wanted, and will readily command 58c weight.

Hay sells moderate in lots as wanted, at 60 a 70c per 100 lbs loose by the load.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7. Flour—Sales of 1200 bbls Brandywine superfine Flour at 5 25; 1100 do Pennsylvania at 5 00; Rye Flour, 3¼ per barrel. Grain—Sales 1700 bushels red Wheat at 1 02 afloat; good Southern, 3000 bushels, 92 a 97c per bushel; Rye, 60c; Yellow and White Corn have declined; early in the week sales were made at 50 a 52c; since 500 bushels Yellow have sold at 50c, and White, 46c; Oats, 26c per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Flour—Sales of Howard St. have been made at 4 94; same common brands, 4 93; favorite brands for Bakers are sells at 5 00; the car and wagon price continues 4 87½ per bbl; City Mills, 4 87½. Grain—Virginia and Maryland Wheat, 90 a 98c for fair to good; Pennsylvania red, 1 00 a 1 02, but more or less partaken of smut; sales of Susquehanna Rye, 60c, and for Maryland, 55 a 57c; Corn, new White, 40 a 41c, and old 47 a 48c; of new Yellow, 41 a 43c, and old, 50 a 57c; sales of Oats, 29 a 30c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush		a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf peck		a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	
Barberries, per bush	75	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bush	1 50	a	1 75
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62½
Grapes, Foreign, per lb		a	25
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel		a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 50	a	2 75
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	20	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	10
" four meal	4	a	5
Eggs, per dozen		a	18
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked		a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	8	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	13	a	14
Do Western, do do	13	a	14
Lard, best, per lb	10½	a	11½
Do Western, per keg		a	
Tripe, per lb		a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per lb	10	a	12½
Turkeys, pr lb	10	a	12½
Pigeons, per dozen	1 00	a	1 25
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel		a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do		a	
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do		a	
" Foreign, do do		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel		a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do		a	2 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 50	a	9 00
Cannel, do do		a	
Orrel, do do	8 50	a	9 00
Pictou, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	6 75	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs		a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do		a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket		a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord		a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	—	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	16	a	16½
Pernambuco, dry salted	12	a	12
Rio Grande	16	a	16½
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham	13	a	13½
California		a	
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5¼
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	30
do country do	23	a	28
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	27
do dry hide	20	a	23
New York red, light	21	a	23
do do, middling	21	a	22
do do, overweight	10	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	23
do dry hide	18	a	21
Slaughter Upper, in the rough		a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	35
" " " ½ "	36	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	45
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs's	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	28
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality		a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred	80	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	37
2d do do do		a	

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	48	a	50
Northern		a	

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Nov. 9. At market, 1500 Beef Cattle, 600 Stores, 3800 Sheep, and 520 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence of the election and the storm, purchasers were scarce and sales few. We quote first quality, 5 25 a 5 50; second quality, 4 75 a 5; third quality, 3 50 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—Prices further reduced. We quote Mess, 4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3.

Stores—No sales effected to-day.

Sheep—Lots at $1 33, 1 42, 1 75, 1 88, $2, 2 33, and 2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 3½, 3¾, and 3¾ for Sows, and 4½, 4¾ and 4⅞ for Barrows. At retail, 4½ a 5½.

NEW YORK, Nov 9. At market, 925 head of Beef Cattle, including 150 left over last week, 250 from the South, and the balance from this State, and 2100 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a small improvement in the Beef market, and 825 head were taken at 5 50 a 7 75, averaging 6 75 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs same as last week; 1900 taken; Sheep at 1 50, $3 and $4; Lambs at $1, 2, and 3 50 each.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9. The offering consisted of 725 Beeves, including 200 from Virginia, and 160 from Columbian county, Ohio, 180 Cows and Calves, 500 Swine and 8 or 900 Sheep.

Beef Cattle were in moderate request, and 600 head were taken, including 120 from New York, at $6 a 6 75 per 100 lbs for common to prime quality. Cows and Calves were in fair demand at $9 a 15 for dry Cows; $15 a 20 for Springers, and $23 a 33 for milch Cows. Swine—420 were sold at 5 75 a 6 50 per 100 lbs. Sheep—Nearly all the offering were taken at 1 25 a 3 25 each as in quality.

LOST,

IN Brighton, on Monday, November 2d, a LIGHT RED YEARLING STEER, marked W. on the left rump. The Steer was lost in one of the lanes, there being several lots of cattle turned into the same lane, and very much confusion took place in separating. I have since learned by the Drover that seven yearling Heifers were turned into the lane from the same yard and mark, and in the same huddle, and were to be drove out west some thirty miles or more, with some two year olds. Whoever can give information of the Steer, will please direct a line to ARTEMAS ALDRICH, Wrentham, Mass., and shall be handsomely rewarded.

nov7—3t

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of DANIEL SANGER, late of Framingham, in said county, yeoman, deceased, intestate. Greeting.

WHEREAS MOSES EDGELL, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county the first account of his Administration upon the Estate of said deceased.

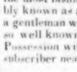
You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

Witness S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate at Framingham, this twenty seventh day of October, A. D. 1840. ISAAC FISK, Register.

Oct. 31—3w

AGAWAM HOUSE,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.



THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; forsale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13.

BARRETT'S OLD MALDEN DYE HOUSE. OF 36 YEARS STANDING OFFICE 37 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON

Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE

CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS MERINO & M. D. LAINE DRESSES COATS & PANTALOONS of all Descriptions Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time

oct10 eptf

QUINCY HALL

CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

(*Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.*)

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

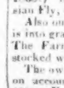
At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tj1—oct 17

FOR SALE.



A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

C. W. BRABROOK.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 mo

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6, Water St.

oct3—tf

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

THE PREMIUM OF $100

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' PATENT CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received.

D. PROUTY & CO

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

STOVES! STOVES!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 21

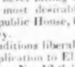
PURE SPERM OIL

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense.

oct. 24 1y

TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 30, 1840. tf.

TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1½ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards, Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14,00	Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
" dress "	12,00	Drilling overhauls	62
Short business or riding coat	9,00	Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Super Cassimere pants	4,50	Stout blue drilling frocks	75
Black Satin Vests—good article	2 00	50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Valentia, do.	1,50	Stout heavy drawers	1,00
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50	A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00	or 50 cents each	
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12	A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12	Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
25 dozen linen bosoms	37	A lot of heavy Gloves	
Stout working vests	1,00	Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50	Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
A lot of stocks—plaited for	37	A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	2,75		
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50		
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87		

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th. 3m.

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue-Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Cambletts—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble,	Gros de Atrique,	Gros de Levant,
Gros de Naples,	Gros de France,	Gros de Rhine,
Gros de Berlin,	Gros de Paris,	

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice article at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

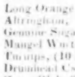
It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

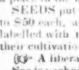
Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.



FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star.*

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PŒNIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

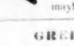
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO., No. 10 Merchants' Row.

Oct 17—2m

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Water Street.

Feb. 1. tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.

mh 21.

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O BREWER.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*. They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fence-turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaiths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. MR. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c, with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

Sept19—tf

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

POETRY.

LINES

Suggested by visiting Bannockburn, Scotland.

And this is Bannock! down whose side
Is spread rich Autumn's mellow tide,
Where reapers urge their useful toil,
And store in peace, the precious spoil;
While, rising from the gentle rill,
A thriving village clothes the hill,
Whence, as we pause, in cheerful hum,
The sounds of toil and pleasure come,
From buoyant youth, from thoughtful age,
From maiden fair, and matron sage,
All mindless that the turf they tread
Blooms o'er the ashes of the dead,
That where they ply the busy loom
Their fathers found a glorious tomb,
And Scotland's blood-bought freedom rose
From the loved vale where Bannock flows.

Yes, gazing here, we fondly turn
To that bright page in Scottish story,
That links, for aye, with Bannockburn
The names of Freedom, Bruce, and Glory.
Here still we view the sacred rock
The Bruce to fix his standard chose,
Round which, in fierce protracted shock,
The awful conflict sunk and rose,
Till England quailed, and Edward proved
How weak are numbers, valor, birth,
Opposed to freeborn patriots, moved
To strike for country, home, and hearth.

Those times are gone,—five hundred years
Have swept that scene of blood and tears,
Southron and Scot, no longer foes,
Have blent the thistle with the rose,
And, on the fields of ancient strife,
Mix in the peaceful toils of life.
Yet, gentle stream, the spirit lives
That, to thy name its lustre gives,
And, should an envious foe profane
The humble turf that crowns thy shore,
Thy patriot sons would rise again
Strong as their sires in days of yore,
And nerved by freedom, virtue, right,
Rush to the field, and secure return,
Till, victors in the glorious fight,
They stood alone on Bannockburn.

Falkenn, Sept. 9, 1840.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

BY THOMAS HOOD, ESQ.

Mistress of herself, though China fall.—Pope

"I can't understand it!" said my uncle, throwing down on the table the pamphlet he had been reading, and looking up over the fire-place, at the great picture of Canton, painted by his elder brother, when he was a mate of an East Indiaman. My aunt was seated beside my uncle, with her cotton-box, playing at working; and cousin Tom was working at playing in a corner. As for my father and myself, we had dropped in as usual after a walk, to take our tea, which, as an old connection with Cathray, was certain to be first-rate at the cottage. "Why on earth," continued my uncle, "why on earth we should *go to war about the Opium business* quite passes my comprehension."

"And mine too," chimed in my aunt, whose bent was to put in a word and put out an argument, as often as she had an opportunity;

"I always thought Opium was simply a soothing sort of thing, more likely to compose people's passions than to stir them up."

My uncle looked at the speaker with much the same expression as that of the great girl in Wilkie's picture who is at once frowning and smiling at the boy's grotesque mockery of the Blind Fiddler—for my aunt's allusion to the sedative qualities of Opium was amusing in itself, but provoking, as interrupting the discourse.

"The Sulphur question," she continued, "is quite a different thing. That's all about brimstone and combustibles; and it would only be a piece if we were to send our men of war frigates, and fire-ships, to bombard Mount Vesuvius."

"I should like to see it!" said my father, in his quietest tone, and with his gravest air, for he was laughing inwardly at the proposed Grand Display of Pyrotechnics!

"To go back," resumed my uncle, "to the very beginning of the business; first, we have Captain Elliot, who wishes to give the Chinese admiral a chop."

"And a very civil thing of him too," remarked my aunt.

"Eh! what?" exploded my uncle as snappishly as a Waterloo cracker.

"To be sure," said my aunt, in a deprecating tone, "it might be a Friday and a fast day as to meat——"

"As to what?"

"As to meat," replied my aunt, resolutely. "I have always understood that the Catholic priests and the Jesuits were the first to go converting the Chinese."

"Pho! nonsense," ejaculated my uncle. "A chop, a document."

"Well, it's not my fault," retorted my aunt, "if things abroad are called by their wrong names. What is a chop, then in Chinese—I mean a pork or mutton one—is it called a document?

My uncle gave a look upward, worthy of Job himself. He was sorely tempted, but he translated the rising English oath into a French shrug and grimace. My father tried to mend matters as usual.—"After all, brother," he said, "my sister's mistake was natural, and womanly—especially in a mistress of a house, who has to think occasionally of chops and steaks. Besides she has greater blunders to keep her in countenance—you remember the needless resentment there was about the Barbarian Eye?"

"To be sure he does," said my aunt, "and why should I be expected to know Chinese, any more than Lord Melbourne, or Lord Palmerston, or Lord Kn——e Who? especially when it's such a difficult language beside, and a single letter stands for a whole chapter, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics?"

"But what says the pamphleteer?" said my father, deliberately putting on his spectacles, and taking up the brochure from the table.

"Why, he says," replied my uncle, "that opium is a baneful drug, that it produces the most demoralizing effects on the consumers; and that we have no right to go to war to force a noxious article down the throats of our fellow creatures."

"No, nor a wholesome one neither," returned my father, "as the judge said to the woman when she killed her child for not taking its physic. But what have we here—a return of our exports to the Celestial Empire?"

"The author means to imply," said my uncle, "that if the Chinese did not chew and smoke so much opium, they would have more money to lay out on our Birmingham and Manchester manufactures."

"Pretty nonsense, indeed!" exclaimed my aunt. "As if the Chinese could smoke printed cottons and calicoes, and chew Brummagen hardware and cutlery, like the ostriches!"

"I believe it is but a Brummagen argument after all," said my father, "a mercantile interest plated over with morality. It's the old story in the spelling book.—"There's nothing like leather." The pamphleteer and Commissioner Lin are both of a mind in condemning a drug in which they are not druggists; but how comes it that the deleterious demoralizing effects of the article are found out only in 1840! The opium trade with China is of long standing—it as old as—"

"Robinson Crusoe," cried a small voice from the corner of the room, where cousin Tom had been listening to the discourse, and making a paper kite at the same time.

"Robinson Fiddlesticks!" cried my aunt, "boys ought not to talk about politics. What in the world has opium chewing to do with a deserted island!"

"He had a whole cargo of it," muttered Tom, "when he went on his voyage to China."

"The lad's right," said my father.—"Go, Tom, and fetch the book,"—and Defoe's novel was produced in a twinkling! "The lad's right," repeated my father, reading aloud from the book—"here's the very passage." 'From Sumatra,' says Crusoe, 'we went to Siam, where we exchanged some of our wares for opium and arrack—the first a commodity which bears a great price amongst the Chinese, and which at that time was much wanted there.'"

"That's to the point, at any rate," said my uncle, with a nod of approbation to the boy. But my aunt did not so much relish Tom's victory, and on some household pretence, took herself out of the room.

"It is a sad job, this war, and I am sorry for it," said my father, with a serious shake of his head. "I have always had a sneaking kindness for the Chinese, as an intelligent and ingenious people.—We have outrun them now in the race of civilization, but no doubt there was a time when comparatively they were refined and we were the barbarians."

"It is impossible to doubt it," said my uncle with great animation. "To say *nothing of their invention of gunpowder*, and their discovery of the mariner's compass, look at their earthen ware. For my own part, I am particularly fond of old China. It is, I may say, quite a passion—inherited perhaps from my grandmother, with several closets full of the antique porcelain. She used to say it was genteel taste."

"And she had Horace Walpole," said my father, "to back her opinion."

"To be sure she had," replied my uncle eagerly; "and the Chinese must be a genteel people. It is sufficient to look at their elegant tea services, to convince one that they are not made, any more than their vessels, of the commoner earth.—You feel at once—"

"The Slang Whang is a gentleman," said my father, "and Nan King a lady, in spite of their names."

"My uncle paid no attention to the joke, but went on in a strain to have delighted Father Matthew. "To look at a Chinese service," he said, "is enough of itself to make one a tea-totaller. It inspires one—at least it does me—with the exquisite's horror of malt liquor and such gross beverages. Indeed, to compare our drinking-vessels with the Chinese, they are like horse-bucket to bird-glasses; and remembering their huge flagons, and black jack and wassail bowls, our Gothic and Saxon ancestors must avow them a little coarse, not to say hoggish, in their draughts."

"They must indeed," said my father.

"Now here is a delicate drinking vessel," continued my uncle, taking up from a side table a cup hardly large enough for a fairy to get into. "What sort of liquor ought one to expect from such a pretty little chalice?"

"At a guess," replied my father, very gravely, "nothing coarser than mountain dew."

"Yes," said my uncle, with enthusiasm, "to drink out of such a diminutive calyx, all enamelled with blossoms, is indeed, like to the poetical fancy of sipping dew out of a flower! And then the sylph to whom only such a cup could belong!"

"She must have had thinner lips than an Austrian," said my father.

"And what a lady-like hand!" exclaimed my uncle, "for such a Lilliputian utensil would escape from any but the most feminine fingers."

"Her hand must be like her foot," said my father, "which is never bigger than a child's."

"And there, again, we have proof of refinement," said my uncle. "Walking is generally considered in Europe as a vulgar and common exercise for a lady, and it shows the extreme delicacy of a well-bred Chinese female, that as far as possible she makes a conventional impropriety a physical impossibility."

"And it is somewhat remarkable," said my father, "that the Chinese gentlemen have an appendage, formerly indispensable with the politest nation in the world in its politest time, the pigtail."

"Exactly," said my uncle. "But here is the lady," and he took up another of his grandmother's brittle legacies, "on a plate that ought to be a plate to Moore's Paradise and the Peri. Just hold it up toward the window and observe its transparency, softening down the sunshine, you observe, to a sort of moonlight."

"Very transparent, indeed," said my father, "and yonder is Nan King herself, fetching a walk by that blue river."

"Yes, bluer than the Rhine," said my uncle, "though it has not been put into poetry. And look at the birds, and fruits, and flowers! And then that pretty rural temple!"

"Is it on the earth or in the sky?" asked my father.

"Which ever you please," said my uncle, "and the garden is all the more Eden-like for that ingenious equivocation.—There is no horizon you observe, but a sort of blending, as we may suppose there was in paradise, of earth and heaven."

"Very political indeed," said my father. "And those curly-tailed swallows, and those crooked gudgeons may be flying or swimming at the option of the spectator."

"Exactly so," said my uncle; "and there you have the superior fancy of the Chinese. A Staffordshire potter would leave nothing to the imagination. He would never dream of building a castle in the air, or throwing a bridge over nothing."

"He would not, indeed," said my father, "even if he could get an act of parliament for it."

"Not he," cried my uncle. "All must be fact with him—no fiction. But it is otherwise with the Chinese. They have been called servile and literal copyists—but, on the contrary, they have more boldness and originality than all our Royal Academy put together. For instance, here is a road, the farther end of which is lost in that white blank which may or may not stand for the atmosphere—"

"And yet," said my father, "that little man in petticoats is walking up it, as if he had an errand at the other end."

"For aught we know," said my uncle, "it may be an allegory—and I have often fancied that the paintings on their vessels were scenes from their tales or poems. In the mean time we may gather some hints of the character of the people from their porcelain—that they are literary and musical, and from the frequent occurrencies of figures of children, that they are of affectionate and domestic habits. And, above all, that they are eminently unwarlike, and inclined only to peaceful and pastoral pursuits. I do not recollect ever seeing an armed weapon, or any allusion to war, and its attributes, in any of their enamels."

"So much the worse for them," said my father, "for they are threatened with something more than a tempest in a tea-pot. It will be like the China vessel in the old fable, coming in contact with the brazen one. There *will be a fine smash, brother, of your favorite ware*!"

"A smash! where?" inquired my aunt, who had just entered the room, and imperfectly overheard the last sentence.—"What are you talking of?"

"Of a bull in a China shop," said my father, with a hard wink at my uncle.

"Yes, that is a dreadful smash, sure enough," said my aunt. "There was Mrs Starkey, who keeps the great Staffordshire warehouse at Smithfield Bars, she had an overdriven beast run into her shop only last week. At first, she says, he was quiet enough, for besides racing up and down St. John street, he had been bullock-hunted all over Islington, and Hoxton fields, and that had taken the wildness out of him. So at first he only stared at the jugs and mugs, as if admiring the patterns."

"And pray," inquired my uncle, "where was Mrs Starkey in the mean time?"

"Why, the shopman, you see, had crept under the counter for safety, and Mrs. Starkey was in the back parlor, and saw every thing by peeping through a crack of the green curtain, over the glass door. So the mad bull stood staring at the crockery, quiet enough; when unluckily with a switch of his tail, he brought down on his back a whole row of pipkins that hung over head. I suppose he remembered being pelted about his ears, for it seemed to put him up again; he gave a stamp and a bellow that made the whole shop shake again, and down rattled a great jug on his hind quarters. Well, round turns the bull, quite savage, with another loud bellow, as much as to say, 'I should like to know who did that?' when what should he see by bad luck but a China figure of a mandarin, as big as our Tom there, a grinning and nodding at him with its head."

"Commissioner Lin," said my father, with a significant nod to my uncle.

"Mrs. Starkey thinks," continued my aunt, "that the mad bull took the China figure for a human creature, and particularly as its motions made it look so lifelike; however, the more the bull stamped and bellowed, the more the Mandarin grinned and nodded his head, till at long and at last, the bull got so aggravated, that sticking his tail upright, Mrs. Starkey says, as stiff as the kitchen poker, he made one rush at the China Mandarin, and smashed him all into shivers."

"And there you have the whole history," said my father, with another nod to my uncle, "of a war with China."

SHOCKING MURDER. We learn, says the Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 16th, that the day before yesterday, Dr. Moorehead, of Grand Gulf, killed Dr. Sullivan, by stabbing him in the abdomen and cutting his throat! It is said that a misunderstanding had arisen between them, and Dr. Sullivan refused to speak to Dr. Moorehead, who demanded the reason.—Dr. S. assigned reasons which excited the vengeance of his opponent and led to the horrible and beastly murder.

The China War. The North American says: The English are counting upon an easy victory over the Chinese; but if the "flowery nation" should prove as intractable as the Circassians have under the attempt of Russia, the British lion might not find it easy to master his intended prey

DUTIES OF PARENTS. Why are cases so frequent in which the children of virtuous parents grow up vicious and abandoned? There are many nice and delicate adjustments necessary to secure the *highest* and *best* results in the education of a child, but the principles necessary for tolerable success must be few and simple. There are two, which we wish we had a voice loud enough to thunder in the ears of every parent in the country; the breach of one or the other of which will explain almost every case of gross failure on the part of virtuous parents which we have ever known. They are these:—

1. Keep your children from bad company.
2. Make them obey you.

Habits of insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil, which undo so much of what moral and religious instruction might otherwise effect. What folly to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate boys, which herd in the streets six days in the week, and have the stains all wiped away by being compelled to learn his Sunday school lesson on the seventh; or that children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot or noise, from the age of three to eight years, will be prepared for anything in after life, but to carry the spirit of insubordination and riot wherever they may go. No! children must be *taken care of*. They must be governed at home, and kept from contaminating influences abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask, how shall we make our children obey? We answer in the easiest and pleasant way you can, but at all events, *make them obey*. If you ask, how shall we keep our boys from bad company? We answer, too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you possibly can, but at all events, if in the city, *keep them out of the streets*; and wherever you are, *keep them from bad company*. The alternative, it seems to us, is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for man; you must govern your children, and keep them away from the contamination of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family. [J Abbott.

DESERTED AGE. One of the most touching sorrows of old age, is its solitude. To outlive the world in which we were born—to be the last survivor of our generation, is, to any, a melancholy position to occupy, but bleak and dreary in the extreme to him who has no hope of a brighter existence beyond the grave. Our natural repugnance to death renders us willing to live on, but what sorrowful changes are produced by the lapse of a few years! One generation passes and another springs up; and he that passes on to a third, finds himself a stranger in the world. Familiar faces have disappeared; loved ones have passed away; joys are only remembered, and the remembrance is sorrowful; busy thoughts bring back the visions of happiness departed never to be recalled; and a sense of painful loneliness fails on the heart, although the world around is as busy as ever. We have felt melancholy thoughts obtruding themselves on our mind as we have gazed on a solitary tree that had escaped the axe, which had prostrated the whole forest besides; and now in its age withered at the top and decayed in its branches, was left to encounter the peltings of every storm. But a sorrowful feeling has possessed us, in beholding the aged and decrepid man, who had lost the fire of his eye and the vigor of his limbs, and from whose side had been struck down all who had felt an interest in his existence. The fashion of the world passes away, each succeeding year sunders some endearing tie; and sad and melancholy must be our lot, if amidst the wreck which the storms of death produce, we have no brightening hope of renewal of our youth in a happier and more genial clime.

PITTSBURGH. It is estimated the home manufacture and mechanical productions of this flourishing city, and the adjoining villages, including a circuit of five miles square, amount to $12,000 annually.—Pittsburgh is celebrated for its high moral and religious character, and for the energetic means used to advance the cause of education. It contains one hundred schools of various kinds, public and private; nine Banks and Insurance Companies, employing a capital of $5,000,000, and sixty places for religious worship.—That the population is a reading one, may be learned from the fact that twenty newspapers are printed in the city. Daily line of stage coaches and canal boats, 29; single and double lines of canal freight boats, 11; annual arrivals and departures of steam vessels engaged in the river trade, 2590; annual sales in the various departments of merchandize, $13,000,000; annual amount of freight or merchandize and produce passing through the account of non-resident owners, $3,000,000.

This city, which has sprung up, as it were, in a day, is a convincing proof of the energy and enterprise of the American people. Where Pittsburgh now stands a monument of the persevering spirit which has given us a national character, fifty years since was a wilderness. Instead of the yell of the savage, or the growl of the panther, we now hear the hum of active industry—the noise of the steam engine and water wheel, and the hearty yo-heave-ho of the stevedore and his gang. The forests have disappeared before the axe of the woodman, and their places usurped by streets filled with a busy, stirring population, and the rivers are covered with steam and flat boats, instead, as formerly, with the canoes of the Indians. When the canal from Beaver to Akron shall be opened, Pittsburg will find another outlet for her manufactures, and such is her situation, that she must go on increasing in wealth and population with a rapidity that will even astonish the most enthusiastic.

The population of Russia is over fifty-three millions.

PUBLIC OPINION. There is a dangerous error frequently asserted in the public prints, the entertainment of which is calculated to do serious injury to public morals; an error, which, should it become universal, would tend to destroy the very principles of society. We speak of that sophistry which would make it appear that "public opinion is the best law." They who use this singular mode of speaking, have in view those expressions of public opinion which depend entirely on the variable humors, passions, and prejudices of mankind. Laws themselves are expressions of public opinion in a republic, and the most certain, definite, and unequivocal expressions that can be made. But there is public opinion which is not law, and which is not likely to become law, because it relates to matters which are not considered the proper objects of legislative interference. This is the kind of public opinion which some people seem disposed to consider as public opinion *par excellence*; and, to accommodate their views, we will regard it thus in the present article.

We are willing to acknowledge the potency of this public opinion, (and, in its sphere of action, nothing is more powerful,) but we may easily be seduced to trust too much to its influence. Public opinion does not and cannot supercede law; nor does it, in any degree, operate as a substitute for legal restrictions. Law has its appropriate circle of influence distinctly marked. As laws approximate to perfection, their operation becomes more and more equal, their influence (theoretically at least) is felt alike by each and every member of the community. This is an advantage which public opinion, considered distinctly from law, cannot pretend to. Although the greater part of mankind bow to its authority, there are some, and not a few, who are, more or less, regardless of its censures. The latter class is generally composed of those on whom restraints are most necessary.

As men become depraved and vicious, their sensibility to reproach decreases; and he who is most likely to offend against public opinion is the most insensible to its animadversions; hence the reforming or restraining power of this public opinion is weakened in proportion to the necessity for its action. If the perfection of law consists in the equality of its operations, public opinion, considered distinctly from law, cannot be a substitute for law; for the operation of that public opinion is always unequal. Law proportions the penalty to the crime; but the penalty of public opinion are most severely felt by those who are least guilty. Men who slightly deviate from the path of duty are keenly sensible to public reproach, while the worst offender shields himself in his own obduracy.

Yet we often hear the efficacy of public opinion urged as an apology for the lax administration of the laws; "let these evils alone, public opinion will correct them." The adoption of this policy gives the worst members of society a license to offend without check or hindrance.

But, as we have already said, public opinion (taken in its usual acceptation) has its proper sphere of action, and in that sphere it is almost omnipotent, its field of operation is that on which legislative authority cannot properly be exercised.

WAR AND PEACE. The national joyousness of war may exceed that of peace, but its joys are more fallacious, if not criminal. It is a period of exertion, of high excitement, in which a consciousness of internal maladies is forgotten, in the death-struggle for foreign mastery.—Moreover, it is a season for spending, waste, and reckless prodigality. It is a delirious state—intoxicated by victories, if successful; bursting into rage, or sinking into despondency, if defeated. Peace, on the contrary, is less obnoxious to extremes.—It is a time of quiet, of reckoning up, saving, and forethought. The smallest evils that exist are felt; all that are impending are imagined and magnified.—War affords a ready excuse for every disorder, every public privation, every remedial postponement; but peace is the ordeal of rulers. Public burthens are nicely weighed, and the pretext for their continuance scrutinized. Not only is the physical condition of the people considered, but their laws, religion, political rights, and even morals, become the common topics of investigation. There is leisure for every thing; as well as disengaged talent, energy, and enterprise. The troubles and entanglements of peace, are mostly the bitter fruits of war; but the glories of war can only be won by dissipating the blessings peace has accumulated. [Ex.

THE HIGHLANDS. The Gardiner (Me.) Spectator, contains the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Gardiner, from Professor Renwick, one of the Engineers engaged in the Boundary survey:

"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim, than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered and explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleurs, around the heads of the branches of the St. Johns to the Temisconta portage, so that even on the British ground that the Highlands are necessarily mountains they can be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations."

MORTALITY IN LONDON. The number of deaths from all causes for the week ending the 12th of September, 1840, was 857. The average weekly number for the year 1838, was 1013. The population as enumerated in 1831 was 1,494,890. The average weekly number for the year 1838, was obtained by dividing the deaths registered in that year by 52. In comparing it with the weekly deaths in 1840 it must be borne in mind that the metropolis increases nearly two per cent annually; and that, if the population had been the same in 1838 as in 1840 the deaths would have been 1-27th part more numerous.

O. K.—"Vat zey mean ze letter O. K. vich I see every day, almost two, or eleven times in ze journal politique of ze day?" asked a French gentleman in a crowd yesterday. "I read ze grand national affair, and ven I come to ze end I behold O. K.! I glance my eye to ze report of ze election, and he begin wiz O. K. Every tring has O. K.—and I never shall comprehend him.

"Why sir," answered one of the company, looking very knowing, "it means oll korrect."

"No, monseer," said another, "it stands for orful katastrophe."

"You're mistaken," says a third, "it means oll for Kent."

"Wrong," exclaims a fourth, "it means oll konfirmed."

"Not right," says a fifth, "it means komplete."

"It means old Kentuck" says a sixth.

"No it isn't" roars out a seventh, who appeared to be a Cockney, "it is orl kalamity."

"That's wrong," says an eighth, "it means that the political writers having exhausted all the words in the English dictionary, have been compelled to resort to single letters to express themselves. Therefore it's oll kompelled."

So the Frenchman was just as wise as ever.

ANECDOTE OF SIR JOHN KEAN. The morning previous to the departure of the Columbia, from Bombay, the Commodore gave an entertainment to some of the functionaries of the place, which was honored by Sir John Kean, the gallant officer who succeeded General Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans. Sir John on being reminded in answer to an allusion of his own upon the subject, that he had regained in India, all that he had lost in America. Sir John very courteously replied:—'Oh, no! not quite. Tell General Jackson,' said he, 'that I have never regained my former assurance of British superiority over her brothers in America, which she lost at New Orleans; nor can I ever lose this Kentucky memento (striking emphatically, at the time, the wound in his leg, by which he was maimed;) this parting impression which the old general made upon me.' [Ex.

An old man who had been dreadfully hen-pecked all his life, was visited on his death-bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson endeavored to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors! "Hout, tout, man, I'm no scar't. The King of Terrors! I've been living sax and thretty years wi' the Queen of them, and the King canna be muckle waur."

TECHNICALLY ANSWERED. A butcher's boy carrying his tray on his shoulder, accidentally struck it against a lady's head and discomposed her wig. 'The deuce take this tray,' cried the lady in a passion. 'Madam,' said the lad gravely, 'the deuce cannot take the tray.'

A MODEST DAMSEL. "Mother wants to get three yards of linen for "primitive angular appendages for her baby," said a modest young damsel to one of the clerks of this city. [Chicago Democrat.

HEADS AND TAILS. A Calcutta paper says that Commissioner Lin at Canton, has offered a very large reward for every opium smuggler's head, and in retaliation the smugglers on the east coast have deprived every mandarin they could lay their hands on, of his tail. Lots of long tails ornament the main-stays of some of the clippers, but Lin has not yet got any heads to display.

IMPORTANT ADVICE. Subscribe for a newspaper, and pay in advance for it like an honest man. It is one of the best things you can possibly do for yourself and family. Just try our recommendation and ascertain how much better you will feel than you do when borrowing a paper of your neighbor. [Messenger.

Tuesday, the 24th day of this month, has been appointed for Thanksgiving in Rhode Island.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.